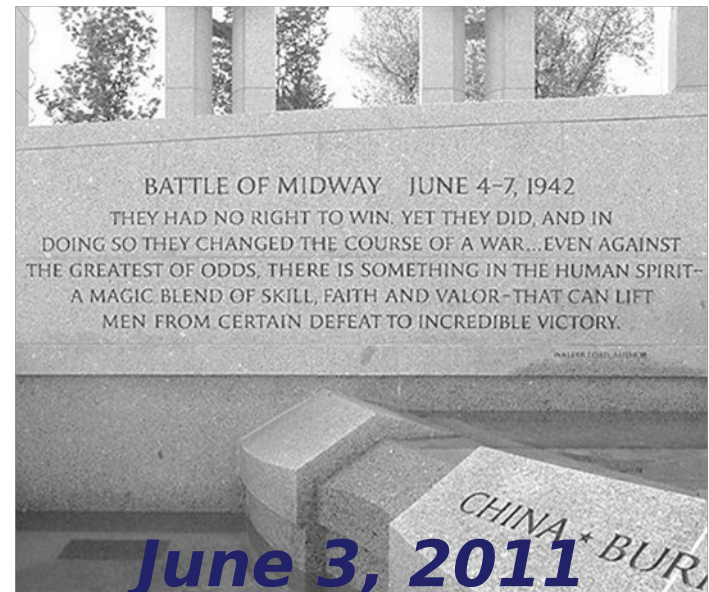


Battle of Midway

June 4th-7th 1942
69th Anniversary



Center for Information Dominance



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

VIP Arrival Reception
Bldg. 501

Observe Colors
Multi-Service Color Guard Detail

National Anthem
Performing Arts Choir

Invocation
Chaplain Alander

Welcome/Remarks
CAPT. Gary Edwards
Commanding Officer
Center for Information Dominance

Guest Speaker
Dr. Douglas V. Smith

Wreath Laying Ceremony

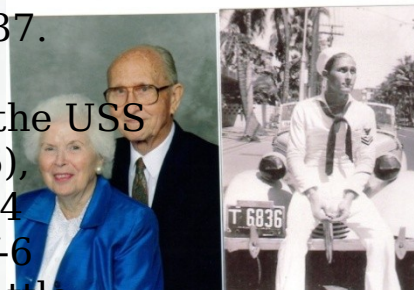
FLYOVER
U.S. Navy Training Wing SIX
(CTW6)

Benediction
Chaplain Alander

VIP Reception
Cryptologic Museum, Building 511

Honored Midway Veterans **ADRC (Ret) Carlyle "Fish" Herring**

Enlisted in the Navy in 1937. "Fish" served in 20 major battles while onboard the USS ENTERPRISE (CV-6), missing only two during 44 Months of war. He left CV-6 shortly after the largest battle of all, Midway, where they "paid the Japanese back for their December 7th attack". Mr. Herring and his wife Esther have been blessed with three daughters, two sons, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.



AMC1 Lewis **Hopkins**

Seaman 1st Class Hopkins participated in the Battle of Midway and in the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands where the JAPANESE (CV-8) then transferred to the Carrier Aircraft Support Unit 7, and then transferred once more on October 18th, 1943 to Composite Air Group 60 on the USS SUWANEE (CVE-27). Here he participated in aerial operations against Japanese forces in the Gilbert Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Palau Islands, Hollandia, New Guinea, The Mariana Islands and Morotai, the Netherlands East Indies.



Honored Midway Veterans

LtCol (Ret) Fred Cooke

Entered the Army Air Corps as a navigation cadet in 1941. LtCol Cooke was first assigned to the 1st Provisional Bombing Squadron, MacDill Field, FL. Later, he went to McClellan Field, CA for training, and picked up 17E's. He flew to Hickham Field, HI, and then to Midway Island to bolster the island's defenses and participated in five missions during the Battle of Midway. Married to the former Pamela Burr, they have four children, eight grandchildren.



USS YORKTOWN, following the third bomb strike

Captain Gary Edwards, USN
Commanding Officer

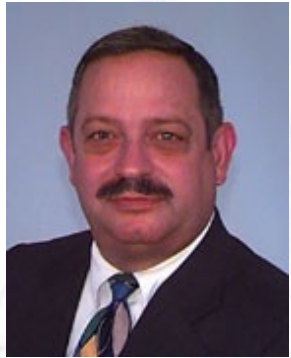
Center for Information Dominance Corry Station

Captain Gary Edwards Graduated from Fort Valley State College with a Bachelor of Science in Computer Information Systems in 1985. He also holds a Master of Science Degree in Information Systems from the Naval Post Graduate School and a Master of Science Degree in National Resource Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. In 1986, he was commissioned a Surface Warfare Officer and assigned to USS Saginaw (LST-1188). CAPT Edwards later became a Navy Cryptologist and was then assigned in 1991 to the Naval Communication and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Guam, as the Communications and Fleet Support Officer. In 1993 he was assigned to the National Agency as the Branch Chief. In 1996 CAPT Edwards reported to Commander, Naval Forces Europe where he was a staff Cryptologist. In 1999 CAPT Edwards reported to Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group Eight and embarked onboard USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69) as the Cryptologic Resource Coordinator and Anti-terrorism Force Protection Officer. In July 2001 CAPT Edwards reported to Naval Security Group Activity, Fort Gordon, as Executive Officer. In January 2003 he assumed responsibilities as Commanding Officer. In January 2005 he was assigned to the Joint Staff, J6. CAPT Edwards was then assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy, Forces Transformation and Resource office. His personal decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (2 awards), Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal (2 awards), Navy Commendation Medal (2 awards), and the Navy



Guest Speaker

Professor Douglas V. Smith



Professor Douglas V. Smith served as a Tactical Coordinator and Mission Commander in a P-3 Orion anti-submarine aircraft after he completed Naval Flight Officer training in Pensacola, FL in 1971. Smith, a Naval Officer, was Head of War Planning and Long-

Range Planner for both. Following that assignment, he served as a Military Professor on the Strategy and Policy Faculty of the United States Naval War College. In both these assignments he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

After retirement from the Navy, Professor Smith earned his Ph.D. in Military History from The Florida State University. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Naval Engineering from the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1970, as well as a Master of Arts Degree in National Security Affairs from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1981, and a Master of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the United States Naval War College in 1993.

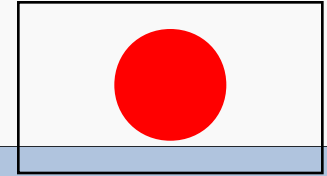
Smith is the author of *One Hundred Years of U.S. Navy Air Power*, *Carrier Battles: Command Decision in Harm's Way*, and *World War II in the Pacific Theater of Operations*

He is currently a professor of Strategy and policy, and is Head of the Strategy and Policy Division of the College of Distance Education, United States Naval War College. In that position he supervises seven Historians who offer courses on Strategy and Policy

Battle of Midway Statistics

Dates	June 4 th – 7 th , 1942
Location	Near Midway Atoll
Result	Decisive American victory

Combatants



Forces

3 carriers,
~50 support ships,
233 carrier aircraft,
127 land-based
aircraft

4 carriers,
7 battleships,
~150 support ships,
276 carrier aircraft,
16 floatplanes

Casualties

307 killed
1 carrier sunk
1 destroyer sunk
0 ships damaged
145 aircraft
destroyed

4,800 killed
4 carriers sunk
1 cruiser sunk
7 ships severely
damaged
292 aircraft
destroyed



The cryptologic information derived from breaking the Japanese Navy Code, JN-25, enabled ADM Nimitz to pre-position a much smaller U.S. force to successfully confront, and defeat, a formidable Japanese force at Midway Island. The illustration above delineates key events in the battle.

"The way to win, in the view of such fighting admirals, was to fight -- and think about it later, if at all. The Battle of Midway was won through fighting, to be sure. Bravery, resourcefulness, and a not inconsiderable dose of luck all played their part. But the one indispensable element in the victory was the thinking, and nothing but thinking, that had cracked JN-25."

America's Secret Weapon

CDR Joseph Rochefort is a leading figure in U.S. Navy cryptology and information warfare. The American victory at Midway, facilitated largely by the code-breaking accomplishments of Rochefort's team, propelled signals intelligence from an under-appreciated war fighting specialty to the center of military operations. The tactical advantage gained from cracking the JN-25 code enabled U.S. forces to halt the Japanese march across the

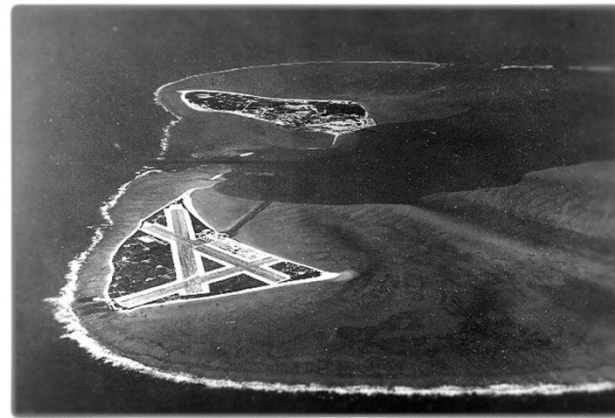
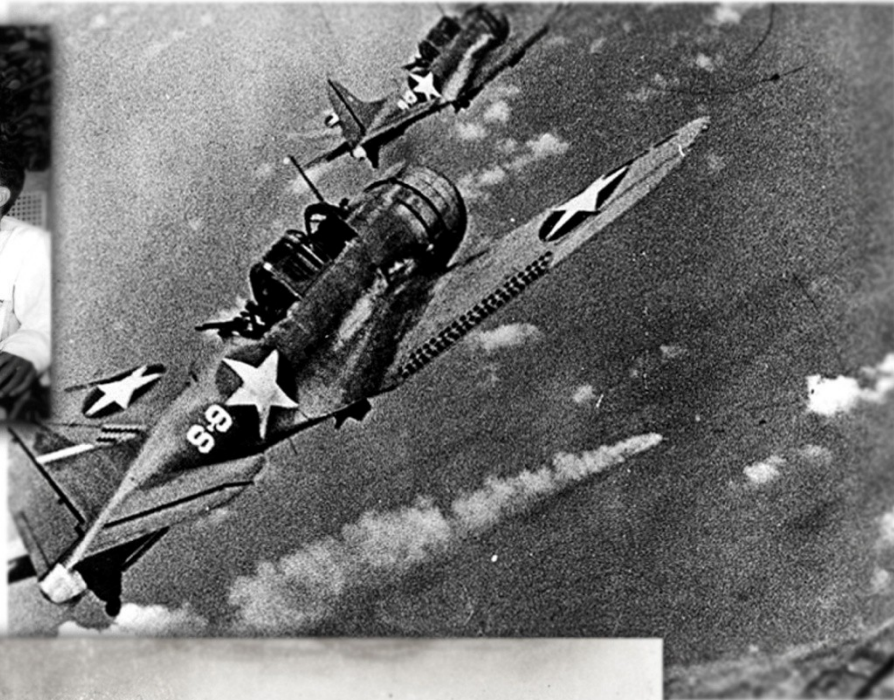


Pacific. In recognition of his significant contributions during the Battle of Midway, CDR Rochefort was posthumously awarded by the President the Navy Distinguished Service Medal. In 2000, he was inducted in to the National Security Agency, Central Security Service Hall of Fame.

CDR (Ret) Jack

~~Bohner~~ **Bohner** enlisted in the Navy February 1940, and reported to VP-44 after boot camp. He was a Radioman and flew on PBY Catalina's out of Midway Island. His aircraft rescued Ensign George Gay, one of the survivors of the USS Arizona. After 30 years of service, CDR Bohner retired in September 1970. CDR Bohner has four children, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.





Top Left - Hospital photo of ENS George Gay, the lone survivor from United States Navy Torpedo Squadron 8.

Top Center - SBD "Dauntless" dive bombers circle over the burning Japanese cruiser Mikuma.

Bottom Left - Crewmen aboard USS Yorktown battle to save the carrier after being hit by Japanese bombs.

Bottom Right - Adm. Nimitz presents the Distinguished Flying Cross to 2nd Lt. F.P. McCarthy at Midway, 1942.

